IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace page 3, line 27 of the Specification with the following:

-- to an isolation output transformer 212, which forms a lamp current path [[214]] 222 to operate lamp --

Please replace beginning on page 7 line 20 to page 8, line 11 of the Specification with the following:

-- As mentioned above, alternative techniques may be used to monitor the lamp current path in accordance with this invention. Figures 4-7 illustrate some of these alternative techniques. In Figure 4, a transformer 405 is still used as a sensing element, but this change in frequency changes the frequency of a phased-lock loop 410. A Royer-type oscillator is still used, but because the output is a series inductor circuit determinative of frequency, if there was a change in load condition such as arcing, this changes the frequency which can be detected by a phase-lock loop, with a Schmitt trigger 415 preferably being used once again to activate the shut down circuit.

In Figure 5, a transformer <u>505</u> is once again used, but a highpass filter (HPF) <u>510</u> is used in conjunction with an inverter which is less sensitive than the circuit of Figure 4. In general, the circuit of Figure 5 generates higher DC voltage to the Schmitt trigger <u>515</u> to bring about shut down.

The circuit of Figure 6 uses a separate isolation transformer <u>603</u> that detects a higher change in current with respect to time in conjunction with a differentiator circuit <u>610</u>, the output of which is indicative of arcing. Broadly, the circuit is response to a noise component above a certain level of threshold such that if such noise is detected, it is concluded to be arcing. The circuit of Figure 7 represents yet a further alternative embodiment utilizing an optical isolator <u>708a - 708b</u> to detect and increase in voltage. Under normal operating conditions, the lamp <u>720</u> would otherwise clamp the lamp voltage, but if there is an arcing condition, this will allow the voltage to rise much higher. A Zener diode <u>705</u> is used, the breakdown voltage of which causes the optoisolator to activate, which, in turn, generates the shut-off signal. --